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HIGHLIGHTS FROM MARKET NEWS REVIEWS

Week Ending October 27, 1944

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FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples -- The volume of apples moving into the wholesale market by rail continues approximately at the same rate this week as for the previous week, averaging 440 cars daily. To date this season, 18,400 cars of apples have moved by rail, a 38 percent increase over the 1943 rail movement to the same date. The varieties in largest volume on the wholesale market are Jonathans, Delicious, and Newtown Pippins. Fancy packs of Jonathans and Delicious in the Northwest have averaged during the week, \$2.75 to \$3.50 for 38 lb. boxes, with C grade stock running \$.75 to \$1.00 lower. On the California markets and in the Southwest, this stock has run from \$2.00 to \$2.60 per box, with C grade \$.50 to \$.75 per box lower. Newtown Pippins ranged from \$1.90 to \$2.10 for the best stock.

Grapes - The peak of the grape shipping season is now well past. However, the carlot movement averaged 250 cars per day for the past week, and now totals for the season 19,700 cars, a 17 percent increase above the carlot movement for the same period in 1943. Almost 60 percent of the total carlot movement to date this season is represented by table grape varieties. The varieties being shipped in largest volume during the past week were Emperor, Ribier, Tokays, Alicantes and Carignanes. Shipping point prices f.o.b. San Joaquin Valley points for Alicantes and Ribiers, closed the week at \$2.50 per 28 lb. lug. For U.S. No. 1 Emperors, the price mostly quoted was \$3.00 to \$3.25.

On the wholesale markets, Tokay and Ribier varieties averaged \$3.25 to \$3.75 per 28 lb. lug in the Northwest and \$2.50 to \$3.75 on the California wholesale markets.

Pears -- Pears for fresh consumption are continuing to move in to the wholesale markets at a daily rate of approximately 100 cars in addition to truck movement. The rail movement of pears to date this season totals 12,890 cars, approximately 200 cars greater than the rail movement for the same period in 1943.

On the wholesale markets of the West, Bartlett pears are at ceiling prices; in the Southwest, up to \$4.75 for fancy packed and wrapped stock. In Oregon and Washington d'Anjou fancy pack \$3.75 to \$4.75 a box.

Cabbage - Receipts of fall and winter cabbage on the western wholesale markets have increased during the past week, and wholesale prices have generally declined. Cannon-ball and Danish varieties were quoted mostly at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per crate, and red varieties up to \$5.00 per crate. For the same period last year, the range was mostly from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per crate.

Cauliflower - Present indications on the cauliflower crop for the United States are that the acreage for 1944 is 24,300, equal to that of the 1933-42 average, and that the Pacific Coast states, now in the peak of the fall harvest season, will have a slightly heavier crop than last year, especially Oregon and Washington. Prices of cauliflower in the Pacific Northwest, are somewhat lower, especially in the Oregon area where the wholesale markets this last week have been moving cauliflower at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per crate, but Oregon growers have an outlet through the pickling plants at \$1.25 per crate. On the Seattle wholesale market, prices were quoted up to \$2.00 per crate and in the California markets, local snow-ball, untrimmed, closed the week at a top of \$1.25 and a low at \$.50 per crate for good quality stock. The average was \$1.00 per crate. Top prices on the same markets

for the same week a year ago were \$2.25 to \$2.50 per crate.

Lettuce - Carlot movement of lettuce from Western Region states for the past week has averaged 150 cars per day, compared with 180 cars during the same period in 1943.

Weather conditions in the Northwest have resulted in the production of loose leafy heads in some of the areas normally producing good head lettuce.

Top prices on the wholesale market at the close of the week raised from \$1.75 to \$2.75 for crate of three and 4 dozen head, with a maximum of \$3.25 quoted for Idaho stock.

Onions - The daily carlot movement of onions has declined to 144 cars per day during this past week, compared with 166 cars per day for the week previous. However, onions continue to be in heavy supply and both wholesale and retail markets are still featuring onions in displays and advertisements, with wholesale prices quoted mostly at \$1.25 to \$1.40 for yellow globe and yellow Spanish in 50 lb. sacks.

Potatoes - The total carlot movement of potatoes for the United States to date this season is 127,816 cars, compared with 141,676 cars to the same date in 1943. For Idaho the total carlot movement to date is 10,643 cars, 46 cars less than the 1943 carlot movement to the same date. It is significant to note that the shipments of potatoes from Idaho to date this year almost equal those of last year to the same date, even though the potato crop is estimated to be 19 percent less this year than in 1943.

F.o.b. shipping point prices on U. S. No. 1 Idaho Russets for the week were \$2.39 for size A in 100 lb. sacks. Wholesale markets closed the week on a range of \$3.15 to \$3.50 for the same potatoes.

DAIRY AND POULTRY

Butter - During the past week the butter markets in the West continued to be tight, with supplies considerably under demand. The markets in the Southwest appear to be having greater difficulty in supplying needs and demands than were the Northwest. They were having more difficulty in Los Angeles than in the cities to the North, especially in Portland, where some of the outlets were forced to accept a rather heavy supply of B grade butter in place of the usual A and AA grades. In California a large percentage of the total milk production is still being absorbed by dairy products other than butter.

Eggs - Wholesale prices on large grade A eggs advanced from 1 to 3 cents per dozen during the week on the four western wholesale markets and on small grade A eggs, from 3 to 6 cents per dozen. San Francisco indicated the smallest increase on large grade A eggs while the largest increase was indicated on that market for small grade A eggs. On the Seattle market, large grade A eggs went up as much as 3 cents and on small grade A eggs 5 cents per dozen. With as much as 27 cents differential in favor of small eggs, the demand for small eggs has been very active and is increasing in all of the markets.

Poultry - Receipts on the poultry markets continued to decline as the week advanced, and many dealers were forced to resort to storage supplies in order to supply the demand. This condition reflects both the increase in the price of eggs and the resultant slowing down in culling of flocks, and increased buying by the armed forces.

Cheese - Although cheese production showed a smaller seasonal decline than is normal, the market for the past week has been tight with receipts about equaling demand.

LIVESTOCK AND MEATS

Cattle - Receipts of cattle on the wholesale livestock markets during the past week equalled those of the previous week and also of the same week a year ago -- approximately 289,000 head. On the western markets, cows appear to have furnished the largest percentage of salable receipts, with top prices on good cows running \$11.50 to \$12.25. Good grass steers went at \$13.50 to \$14.50. Receipts of calves on the 12 principal markets were slightly above those of last week and 22 percent above those of a year ago for the same period, or 80,700 head. On the western markets, receipts were approximately the same as the previous week and prices on medium to choice vealer calves ranged from \$13.00 to \$13.75 per 100 lbs.

Hogs - Receipts of hogs on the 12 principal markets totalled 322,900 head for the past week, which is a 21 percent increase over the receipts for the previous week and a 24 percent decrease from the receipts for the same period one year ago. Receipts on the western market averaged approximately the same as for the previous week. Prices were at ceilings for barrows and gilts, with sows showing slight increases up to 25 cents.

Sheep - Receipts of sheep on the 12 principal markets have declined 3 percent during the week and are 11 percent under the receipts for the same week a year ago. On the western markets receipts are up almost 40 percent above the previous week but equal to receipts for the same period a year ago. Good to choice lambs were 25 cents to 50 cents higher at the end of the week and top prices were up to \$14.75.

GRAIN PRODUCTS

Wheat - Receipts of wheat on the cash markets were light this week due, in the Middle Western section, to a car shortage and, in the Northwest, to growers preferring to place their grain under government loan. Demand was limited and there was little change in prices from those of last week, although on the Kansas City cash markets ceiling prices prevailed for high protein wheat.

Closing quotations on the Kansas City future market were from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1 \frac{3}{4}$ cents lower at the close of the week compared with the close of the previous week. Wheat mill-feeds on Pacific Coast markets have remained comparatively scarce and the demand has been urgent.

Indications point to larger supplies of mill-feed for the 1944-45 season and may possibly equal the 14 million ton mark produced in the 1943-44 season. This does not include feed grains and hay.

Beans - October 1, 1944, estimates indicate the total 1944-45 supply of beans for the United States to be 19,080,000 bags, which includes the September 1st carry-over of 1,900,660 bags. This is approximately 82 percent of the 1943-44 crop, and 85 percent of the 1942-43 crop.

Lower per-acre yields are generally reported in the Western Region states, responsibility for which has been considered to be the generally dry growing season. The harvest season is well advanced and much of the crop is in warehouses. On California markets, U.S. No. 1 Standard Lima beans have held steady at \$8.15 to \$8.40 per hundred. And U.S. No. 1 Small Whites at \$6.20. Prices on all beans indicate pressure on the ceiling prices.

The first of these was the Declaration of Independence, which was adopted on July 4, 1776. This document declared that the thirteen colonies were no longer part of the British Empire, but were now free and independent states. The second was the Constitution, which was adopted on September 17, 1787. This document established the framework for the new government, and provided for a system of checks and balances between the three branches of government: the executive, the legislative, and the judicial.

The third of these was the Bill of Rights, which was adopted on September 12, 1791. This document guaranteed certain basic rights to the citizens of the United States, such as the right to free speech, the right to a fair trial, and the right to keep and bear arms. The fourth of these was the Emancipation Proclamation, which was issued by President Abraham Lincoln on January 31, 1863. This document declared that all slaves in the United States were now free.

The fifth of these was the Civil Rights Act, which was passed by Congress in 1866. This act prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, and guaranteed equal rights to all citizens. The sixth of these was the Reconstruction Act, which was passed by Congress in 1867. This act provided for the reconstruction of the Southern states after the Civil War, and required that they guarantee equal rights to all citizens.